

The Clarksburg (Mo.) Review says: "Roosevelt's authority as president of the United States is to be found in the constitution and the laws enacted under it. What constitutes his authority in the Philippines? We answer, force. If anyone can give any other answer we'd like to hear it." It is not at all likely that the Review will receive any amendment to its answer. The Review's answer is complete. The Philippine government rests upon force.

Based on Force.

Minister Bowen in the capacity of the representative of Venezuela says that the operations of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy in Venezuelan waters "have transgressed the rules governing civilized nations and are an offense to modern civilization." Referring to this statement the Chicago Chronicle says: "This is plain language, but it embodies the plain truth." And it is fair to say that the average American citizen will join with this Chicago paper in its indorsement of Bowen's plain language.

Bowen Talks Plainly.

Senator Teller has said that one might as well try to stop crime by publishing every criminal's name as to attempt to regulate trusts by a bureau of publicity. Referring to this statement the Chicago Record-Herald says that "if publicity were to be considered by itself alone or in conjunction with other mild palliatives, the senator's contemptuous disposal of it would be entirely justified." And yet we may not forget that so far as the "anti-trust campaign of the republican party is concerned, publicity is to be considered practically "by itself alone."

By Itself Alone

A correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle suggests that in return for the offer of a statue of Frederick the Great, which has been made to the United States by the German emperor, a statue of President Monroe should be offered to be erected in some public place in Berlin. This might be a good suggestion if it were also stipulated that the governments of Great Britain and of Italy were to be presented with a Monroe statue. It might also not be out of place for some one to propose that a statue of President Monroe be set up at least for a time within the immediate view of the White house at Washington.

Mr. Monroe's Statue.

Special attention is directed to the fact that Attorney General P. C. Knox was wined and dined on January 16 by H. C. Frick, the trust magnate. Is it entirely unworthy of note that while on the evening of January 16 Attorney General Knox was the guest of the trust magnate, two days later he was at a conference with the president at which conference "it is supposed the trust question was considered?" Can it be possible that at the Frick-Knox reception, these distinguished gentlemen wandered into the conservatory and then and there agreed upon a plan that would "shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force?"

Among the Flowers.

Among the things which the St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks Rockefeller cannot buy are "a good appetite, a cure for nervousness, a panacea for insomnia, and a chance to make more money." Undoubtedly Mr. Rockefeller cannot buy an appetite or a cure for nervousness or insomnia. But the generous contributions which Mr. Rockefeller has made to republican campaign funds, and the readiness with which the republican party responds to those contributions, would indicate that Mr. Rockefeller has not yet entirely convinced himself that it is really impossible for him to purchase "a chance to make more money."

What Money Buys.

Senator Hanna has introduced a bill granting pensions and bounties to all ex-slaves who were freed by the proclamation of President Lincoln. In this bill it is provided that persons over fifty years of age and less than sixty, male or female, shall receive a cash bounty of \$100 and a monthly pension of \$8 per month; persons between sixty and seventy years of age are to receive a bounty of \$300 and a pension of \$12 per month; persons over seventy years of age are to receive a bounty of

Hanna's Pension Scheme.

\$500 and a pension of \$15 per month. Even if it be true as stated by the chairman of the Alabama republican state committee that the "lily whites" have abandoned Mr. Roosevelt and are behind the Hanna boom, it is very evident that Mr. Hanna does not intend that Mr. Roosevelt shall have a complete monopoly on the votes of negro delegates of the south.

The Peoria (Ill.) Journal submits an interesting question and provides at the same time a plausible answer when it says: "It is to be presumed that Senator Dooliver knew what he was talking about when he said that the duties in the Dingley tariff bill were purposely made high that they might be reduced in furtherance of reciprocity. But if Dooliver is telling the truth why was not the agreement—for there must have been one—carried out? Did the extremely high protectionists bunko the ones who are moderate protectionists and after getting these duties so high then proceed to hog the whole thing? It really looks that way."

Query and Answer.

Sentiment in favor of the plan of the election of United States senators by popular vote is growing everywhere except among the republican members of the senate itself. The New York Evening Post says: "It is increasingly harder for high-minded statesmen to pass into the senate. That body under the present conditions draws to itself chiefly the more presentable bosses and the mediocre sort of successful business men who fill the party chest and do the boss' bidding—"Wealth unguided and uninformed, untempered by a patriotic and statesmanlike regard for the general welfare." When the real power of the senate oligarchy is fully understood by the plain people we shall probably have a constitutional amendment and popular election of senators. This will be no sovereign remedy for the ills we have spoken of, but it would at least improve the personnel of the senate."

The Senate Oligarchy.

The Tammany Times asked a number of democrats, "What must the democratic party do to win?" Among the replies was one from J. M. Head, mayor of Nashville. Mayor Head said: "If the people did not realize in 1896 that the money trust was at the foundation of all trusts, they are now very fast beginning to realize that the meat, sugar, tobacco, steel and transportation trusts are not only capable of dictating the policy of the government, but are actually prescribing what you shall eat, what you shall drink, how long you shall labor, and wherewithal you shall be clothed." The Tammany Times says that it has grave doubts regarding the maternity of trusts, but it is certain of one thing, that "they have been suckled at the breast and fondled on the lap of the republican party until they are big and strong and capable of planning and executing the destruction of the nation." Perhaps the Times will yet revise its opinion on the maternity question.

Mayor Head's Suggestion.

The New York Press, a republican paper, commenting on the exposure of the republican politicians who have engaged in the tax frauds, says: "Another piece of lovely work by one of its handy men exposes another important department of the Platt machine, that highly organized system of political commercialism which had its humble beginning with the slender pickings of a quarantine supplies bureau, but has thrived and ramified until it trades in governorships, and negotiates for presidencies; traffics in all kinds of legislative commodities from the right to open a street to contracts for warships; owns county and state conventions, and the men composing them; and destroys any man whose ever obstructs the path of the boss' engine; buys and sells every article of politics and government for which there is a market and for which it can make a market. The uncovering by District Attorney Jerome of the stupendous tax frauds bares one more of the many arteries which carry the blood through the powerful system the head and heart of which is Thomas C. Platt." A writer in the Brooklyn Citizen, referring to this indictment by a republican paper, says that "Boss Tweed made the mistake of his life when he became a democrat. He should have been a republican and he might have hoped to pursue his career without interference." But the Brooklyn Citizen writer may have overlooked the fact that the republican party of today is considerably worse than the republican party of the

Tweed's Big Error.

past and that republican politicians in these days do things with impunity which a few years ago even a republican politician would not have dared to do.

In his speech delivered at Canton, O., Secretary of War Root said: "Another war is sure to come, however much we may long for peace." It is sometimes difficult to believe that the representatives of our strenuous administration really long for peace. The president said that a soldier should not only be willing, but anxious to fight and now the secretary of war assures us that another war is sure to come, however much we may long for peace. Truly this is a war-like age and so far at least as words and words and words are concerned, it is a war-like administration.

Is Very War-Like.

The Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer, referring to the recent election by the republicans of Mr. Ankeny to be United States senator, says that "the entire campaign has indicated something of a commercial aspect." This republican paper says that four years ago the Ankeny campaign began and the managers used the unlimited money at their command for the purpose of building up the Ankeny boom. According to the Post-Intelligencer, "Mr. Ankeny had control of caucuses, primaries and conventions through the use of his money and the campaign had a commercial aspect that robbed it of the enthusiastic turn under which other campaigns had been marked." Does this not suggest to the Post-Intelligencer and other republican papers the advisability of urging the plan of electing senators by popular vote; and if this Washington paper has stated the facts has not the situation become so serious that it is necessary for every republican editor who desires to protect public interests to insist that republican senators shall lend their aid to the popular election plan?

Election of Senators.

In a speech delivered in Omaha recently Governor Cummins said that "there is no Iowa idea if by that it is meant to convey the impression that republicans of Iowa hold any ideas which distinguish them from the party in other states." The protest in the Iowa republican platform against the shelter which the trusts find in the tariff has come to be known as the "Iowa idea." Can it be possible that Governor Cummins really believes that the republican party in other states than Iowa believe in depriving the trusts of the tariff shelter? In that same speech Governor Cummins said: "I do not want to turn the party over to the democrats and to save this country that contingency, I believe we should do what ought to be done ourselves whenever it ought to be done." Governor Cummins cannot be ignorant of the fact that there are many republican leaders who are determined that the tariff advantages enjoyed by the trusts shall not be interfered with. He cannot be ignorant of the fact that among the republican leaders of this nation he is not regarded as a good republican because he has on several occasions entered vigorous protest against trust impositions and insisted upon practical relief for the people so far at least as the tariff is concerned.

Cummins and the Idea.

Referring to an appeal for relief made by the representatives of the allied chambers of commerce in the Philippine archipelago, the Chicago Tribune says: "The Filipinos are asking us for bread. The scriptures imply that when a son makes that request of a father the father does not give him a stone. Now our attitude toward the Filipinos is paternal. We have assumed paternal authority. We must undertake paternal obligations." The Tribune must remember, however, that the republican national convention promised the Filipinos all the liberty they were capable of enjoying. Would it not from the republican standpoint be a sufficient answer to the Filipinos' request for bread to say that they will be given all the bread they are capable of enjoying? And if we are to be the judge of the degree of liberty which these people are capable of enjoying, if we are to close our ears to their appeals for liberty and a government with the consent of the governed, why should we hearken to the appeals of the chambers of commerce? Perhaps if we gave them their liberty, it would not be incumbent upon us to provide them with bread. Men who enjoy liberty generally find a way of getting bread for themselves.

Bread and Liberty.